REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,283.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion ...	Rs. 5 0
Second do ...	,, 2 8
Third do ...	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	8 As. per Line.
Second do ...	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 14th June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

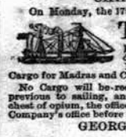
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opium, that is not specially lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Instead of the Steamer FLORA, previously advertised.)

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,560 Tons, 350 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden ...	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
,, Port Said ...	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
,, Trieste ...	£32 8	£22 8	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		
To Aden ...	£32	£15	Wines ...	£4
,, Suez ...	36	22	,, ...	8
,, Port Said ...	38	24	,, ...	9
,, Alexandria ...	39	25	,, ...	9-10
,, Messina ...	50	34	,, ...	14
,, Naples ...	50	34	,, ...	14
,, Leghorn ...	50	34	,, ...	14
,, Genoa ...	50	34	,, ...	14
,, Marseilles (transit of shipment at Genoa) ...	52	35	Including Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class ...	0 8	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 0

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PRODUCE RECEIPTS for the same, and to PAY A DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on the value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been illustrated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the premises at Colaba, the valuable building known as the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company's premises. This splendid property was erected at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees, and it is admirably suited for a Spinning or Weaving Mill, or for a large store shed for Government or the Railway.

For plan and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a very Showy Nutmeg Grey Arab Carriage Horse, riding about 5 years, height about 15-2, a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new, fitted with break, and one set of Extra Wheels, a Light English-built Open Carriage with Glass German Shutter, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of E. Robson, Esq., Manager of the Byculla Iron Work, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

2 Bales T. Red Twist.
9 ditto Grey Shirtings.
5 ditto Grey T. Cloth.
10 Cases Gorapat.
2 ditto T. Red Muslin.
1 ditto Spanish Stripes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,900 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class ...	Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd ,, ...	,, 300
To SUEZ 1st ,, ...	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CENTURION, Captain Windecomb, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain Windecomb will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DUNPHAILE CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hilder will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Captain Hilder, Ship Dunphaile Castle.

Bombay, 11th June 1872.

WANTED.

TENDERS for PAVING with ASPHALTE the FOOTPATH on the north side of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

W. MAULE, Manager.

SALE OF GRAND PIANO AND VALUABLE JEWELLERY, BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, at 1 o'clock P.M., precisely, a GRAND PIANO and some VALUABLE JEWELLERY belonging to the Estate of the late Miss T. A. FOGERTY, deceased.

For particulars apply at the Auction Rooms.

The above will be on view four days previous to Sale.

Conditions of Sale—Terms Cash.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SUTTABHAMABAL, widow of the late Pandoorung Narayen, deceased, and MADHOWRAO PANDOORUNG have contracted to SELL, to Mrs. CHRISTIANA VIEGAS, all that piece or parcel of LAND or OART known by the name of "AVULBHAT," containing by admeasurement 13,128 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 240, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 343, which said hereditaments and premises are situate on the west side of a Public Road called Gopeetalao Road, at Mahim, in the sub-district of Masagon, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said public road called Gopeetalao Road, on the west by the property of Bomanjee Framjee, on the north partly by the property of Shantaram Narrayen and partly by the property of Muccoond Gopall, and on the south by a public passage. All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of contract of sale, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us, in writing, at our Office, 5, Church Lane, in Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.

—Dated this 11th June 1872.

DALLAS and LYNCH, Purchaser's Solicitors.

KOUSANIE TEAS

Of Season 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GUNS AND RIFLES.

SNIDER RIFLES.
HENRY-MARTINI RIFLES.
HENRY NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.
BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE RIFLES.
REILLY'S CENTRAL FIRE GUNS.
DOUBLE BREECH-LOADING GUNS.
SINGLE BREECH-LOADING GUNS.
ALL CENTRAL FIRE AND NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.
PIN-FIRE GUNS.

AMMUNITION FOR ALL WEAPONS.

ALL SPORTSMEN should inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. We keep none but FIRST-CLASS RIFLES and GUNS, such as can be strictly relied upon, and all are fitted in Cases complete with necessary implements.

SOUNDY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEG GUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,

BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFBRIES,

On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,

FINEST QUALITY.

Sizes 22 by 30 ; 22 by 32 ; 22 by 28 ; 19 by 25 ; 18 by 24 ; 16 by 24 ; 18 by 22 ; 15 by 21 inches.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

OF VARIOUS SIZES.

LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

ALBION PRINTING PRESSES.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

BINDING CLOTH,

OF VARIOUS COLOURS.

CARD BOARDS,

OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND THICKNESSES, FOR PRINTING AND FOR MOUNTING PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS, 18½ by 25½.

SAMPLES & PRICE LIST FORWARDED on APPLICATION.

CARTE DE VISITE MOUNTS.

2½ by 4½, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

TRACING CLOTH.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 12TH JUNE.

BENEFIT NIGHT

TENDERED TO

THEIR STAGE MANAGER

BY

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

☞ TWO LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 12TH INST.,

KHOORSHED.

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE,

GOOLAY BUKAVLEE.

NOTICE.—The proceeds of the above two Night's Performances will be distributed among the Actors of this Company, who sincerely trust to be favoured with an over crowding house every night.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Arrests the loss of Hair,
Quickens its growth,
Cools and refreshes the Scalp,
Relieves Headache,
Diffuses a grateful Perfume,
And is one of the most pleasing Toilet Requisites yet invented.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical, Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN, Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, 23, Regent Street, 10, North John Street, } LONDON. LIVERPOOL.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, (Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM—Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Exs. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders

THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

TO LET.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water :—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom. { Ground Floor ... Rs. 25 / First Floor ... ,, 35 / Top Floor ... ,, 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residence in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 13TH JUNE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,

KINDLY ASSISTED BY

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY,

IN THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

A HAPPY PAIR.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. BURLESQUE.

BOX PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Ragoo Sharlee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 11th instant, to TUESDAY, 25th instant, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th June 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to	
BOMBAY ...	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA ...	10 8
MADRAS ...	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA ...	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 330 of 1870.

MANOCKBAEE, wife of RUSTOMJEE BEHERAMJEE, Parsee, residing at No. 44, Hora Bazaar Street, within the Fort, by RUSTOMJEE BICKAJEE, her next friend ... Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PUSTAGIA, Parsee, residing at No. 21, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, and the said Rustomjee Beheramjee, Parsee, residing at No. 44, Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort ... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventeenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Manockbaee, wife of Rustomjee Beheramjee, Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, and Rustomjee Beheramjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and offices built and standing thereon with the appertenances situated on the north side of Girgaum Back Road in the sub-district of Bhoideshwur, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and one-ninth of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 512, 513, and 514, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 189, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property and part of Dadabhoy Pallonjee ; on or towards the west, partly by the property of Pandoo Dadajee, partly by the property (part of Trio huckrao Raghobaji ; on or towards the north partly by the property of Eduljee Nowrojee, and partly by the property of Dinshaw Eduljee ; and on or towards the south by the Girgaum Back Road, and which said messuages and premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made at the Office of the Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Messieurs Dallas and Lynch, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, 5th Church Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 19th day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER, Acting Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Late Supreme Court File.—Equity Side.

SHREECRUSTNA NARRONJEE ... Complainant.

vs.

BHAEE PANDRANG, WILKES HILL, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of WASSOODEW PANDRANG, an insolvent, NARRAYEN PANDRANG, TOOKARAM PANDRANG, and RUCKMABAEE, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee ... Defendants.

Pursuant to the decretal order made in the above cause and bearing date the 29th day of January 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esquire, Acting Master in Equity of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shreecrustna Narrayen, Bhaee Pandrang, Wilkes Hill, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of Wassoodew Pandrang, an insolvent, Narrayen Pandrang, Tookaram Pandrang, and Ruckmabaee, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten and eight-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage and building thereon, situate on the north side of Shaikody Lane, near Wittelwady, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoideshwur, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 141, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Chitoo Mia Khundeerao Morojee, on or towards the south by the public road, on or towards the east by the house of Manockjee Cassiba, and on or towards the west by the house of Tribhowan Luckmidass, and which said premises were formerly and now occupied by the defendants Bhaee Pandrang, Wassoodew Pandrang, Narrayen Pandrang, Tookaram Pandrang and Ruckmabaee, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Master, and at the Office of Mr. Khundeerao Morojee, Solicitor for the complainant abovenamed, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 30th day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER, Acting Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BEST INDIA RUBBER SUITS.

BLACK.

COAT ...	Rs. 11 8
LEGGINGS ...	,, 3 9
CAP WITH CURTAIN ...	,, 2 8
SUIT COMPLETE ...	,, 15 0

WHITE.

COAT ...	... 12 8
LEGGINGS ...	... 4 8
CAP WITH CURTAIN ...	... 3 8
SUIT COMPLETE ...	... 18 0

VERY STRONG AND EXTRA STOUT WHITE SUITS FOR ABROAD SHIPS WEAR, &c.

COAT ...	... 17 0
LEGGINGS ...	... 5 8
CAP WITH CURTAIN ...	... 3 8
SUIT COMPLETE ...	... 22 8

GENTLEMEN WHOSE OCCUPATION NECESSITATES THEIR BEING CONSTANTLY EXPOSED DURING THE MONSOON WILL FIND THE ABOVE INVALUABLE.

GOLOSHES AND BOOTS.

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children. Price from ...	1 0 to 3 0
INDIA RUBBER BOOTS, half way up the leg ...	... 10 8
,, ,, ,, just below the knee ...	... 12 8
,, ,, ,, just below the knee, lined ...	15 0
,, ,, TOP BOOTS to cover knee ...	... 17 8
,, ,, ,, with continuations to thigh	17 8

RIDING LEGGINGS,

WATERPROOFED CANVAS AND LEATHER.

BLACK LEATHER, 13 inches long, spring sides ...	... 3 8
,, ,, 16 ,, ,, ...	... 5 0
,, ,, 17 ,, ,, ...	... 5 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

WATERPROOF TWEED SHREWSBURY CLOAKS, nearly touching the ground. Price 8-8 to 10-8, 15

SEPOY AND GHORAWALLAS' American Cloth Cloak and Pugree Cover in Black, Chocolate, or Green 4 8

COACHMAN'S COATS, PYJAMAS AND PUGREES, Covers, in Black, Chocolate or Green... ... ... 10 0

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

(*Late of Hummum Street,*)

BOMBAY.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

	Rs. a.
Coats ...	16 0
Leggings ...	5 8
Caps ...	3 8
SHIRTS ... Badham's Silk and Wool, each ...	9 8
Bad

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

New Bank of Bombay shares declining. Other shares steady. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,540
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	2½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	284	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C	165
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,595
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£29	21 5 20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	10 9 7 8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	47 10 2	do.	Ditto	50
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	180p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	35p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,440
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,325
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200	Dharumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	980
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,550
*620	2,500	2,000	216p.a.	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,040
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	400
150	12,000	10,000	900do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,285
200	500	all	35 2do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	2,400
250	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	2,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,200	90 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,000
200	1,000	all	200do.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,010
500	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
100	2,500	...	250 ps	Native Opinion Press	2,400
100	1,000	750		Sind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tameeville Press Co.	350
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treasher & Co	430
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	250	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 1s 10 11/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Rs. 1s 1 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 1s 1 5/16d. to 1d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 1s 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	229

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	22½
Bar Silver	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold fo oz. English 100 touch	16-12
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-12-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½ to 112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1893-87	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91 to 92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91 to 92
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 23s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

June.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum read at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O						
3	29·763	85·6	78·6	76·2	·733	5·6	91·4	82·6	W., WSW., SW., WSW, W, WSW.	201
4	·700	85·4	78·9	76·8	·751	6·7	90·4	82·6	W.	179
5	·694	85·7	79·2	76·9	·754	6·9	89·5	82·6	SW., W, WSW., W, WSW.	208
6	·690	85·7	78·9	76·6	·745	6·2	90·6	82·7	WSW., SSW., S., SSW., N.W., WNW., WSW.	300
7	·681	85·9	78·7	76·2	·734	3·2	90·8	82·2	WSW., SSW., SW., WSW., W.WSW., S., SE.	224
8	·677	86·7	79·1	76·8	·750	4·8	90·4	83·1	S., WSW., W.NW., W., SSW.	234

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week	0	0
Registered between 1st January and 1st June	0	0
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 8th June	0	0

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11TH JUNE.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship
Overland Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Opium	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Euxine	Warrington	Liverpool, Jan. 9.
	Samparedi	Purdy	North Shields, Jan. 17.
	Centurion	Widdicomb	London, March 14.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Daniel Banta	McNabb	Liverpool.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

The ship Challenge, McBride, to Madras Coast, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bébar, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Sir John Mandeville, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH JUNE.

Yeddo (s), 469 boxes brandy, Manockjee and Pestonjee; 13 cases whiskey, 18 cases champagne, 4 cases claret, 3 cases moselle, 2 cases rum, 1 case old tom, 25 cases yellow metal sheets, 17 case porter, and 35 cases beer, Leggatt & Co.; 21 cases types, R. Knight & Co.; 31 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee; 29 cases oilmanstores, Essofally Rassoljee; 50 cases porter, Payne & Co.
Europeah (s), 3 cases brandy, King, King & Co.
Teviotdale, 20 cases glassware, Dorabjee Bazonjee & Co.
Coupatrick, 27 cases oilmanstores, Cursetjee Eduljee.
Mars, 60 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 28 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.
Stornoway, 1,960 bundles coir yarn, Finlay Scott & Co.; 105 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Morning Light, 600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.
Scandoria (s), 266 bales jute, Veerjee Bhama; 10 bales wool and 4 bales skins, Jacob Sassoo & Co.; 44 bales cotton, Lucksmedass Damodar; 30 bales cotton, Heeamtram Hurgwdass; 103 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 81 bales cotton, Bhewraw Bhugujee; 14 bales cotton, Sackoram Cristas; 119 bales cotton, Coonjee Lodha; 26 bales wool, Vussonjee Vuria; 87 bales cotton, Prugjee Mahanjee; 26 bales cotton, Vussonjee Vuria; 90 cwts. coir yarn, Thackersey Khetsey; 12 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 50 bales wool, Doongursey Gopejee; 70 bales cotton, Chapsee Ghangjee; 43 bales cotton, Hurkissendass Davidass; 250 bundles galls, Eragjee Bhanjee; 44 bales cotton, Ameechund Laljee.
Peshawur (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co; 10 bales hides, Jafferjee Goolam Hosin; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 50 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co.
Riga (s), 146 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 300 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 102 bales cotton, Cheemunram Jusraj; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co; 128 cases hingda, Ebram Hason; 275 bundles galls, Eragjee Bhanjee; 210 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Lakmedass & Co; 7 bales wool and 126 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co; 44 bales cotton, Tolsedass Verdass.
Behar (s), 854 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sir John Mandeville, 1,000 bales cotton and 240 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Sir Charles Napier, 150 bales cotton, Laljee Inderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 70 bundles hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 bales hides, Remoobhoy Russoolbhoy; 209 packages cloves, Behrend Brothers; 92 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Assur; 5 cases olibanum, Mootjeebhoy Jewraz; 315 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 185 pigs lead, Curim Nanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur (s), 5 bales cotton, Heerachund Capoorchund; 29 bales cotton, Trecomdass Dhunjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s), 55 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Travancore (s), 21 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 29 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 71 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 157 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 1,400 bundles iron bar, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 183 chests M. opium, J. Dalsookroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, (s). 22 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebraham.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
2,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 30 yds. 7 lbs.	4 15 6
2,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 30 ,, 7 lbs.	5 0 6
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	5 1 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
1,500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 11 6
250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 13 0
250	,,	,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.	5 13 0
750	,,	White Shirtings	36 ,, 40	4 8 0
1,500	,,	,, Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 lbs.	2 4 3
1,000	,,	,, Cambrics	50 ,, 24 ,, 5½ lbs.	3 12 9
600	dozens	Handkerchiefs		1 5 0
600	,,	,,		1 9 0
900	,,	,,		1 4 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—11TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th June, 10-58 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 11th June, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 10th June, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 11th June, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 11th June, 4-35 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 9	0 6
,, Galle	10 3	2 51
,, Kurrachee	0 53	0 4
,, Madras	3 0	0 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 11th June, 10-58 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th June, 7-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao: Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to Loudon.
LONDON, 10th June, 2-35 P.M.—Latest Calcutta 10th June, 2-31 P.M., working well.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 11th June, 9-40 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 86, rainfall 0-35 cents.
CARWAR, 11th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 83½, barometer 29·086.
CANNANORE, 11th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·980.
TUTICORIN, 11th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 95, barometer 29·885.
MANGALORE, 11th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 88.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Luckhardt, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Lucas, Lieutenant, 8th Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Alexander, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Fo'kee.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 6.)

Mr. S. Mackay, Offg. Asst. Conservator of Forests, Punjab, has passed the prescribed examination in the Vernacular by the lower standard.

In amendment of Notification No. 1107, dated 3rd April 1872, Mr. J. D. Rebeiro, Offg. Clerk of the Jalandhar Small Cause Court is appointed Clerk of the Umritsar Small Cause Court, vice Mr. C. Hand, deceased, but will continue to officiate as Clerk of the Jalandhar Small Cause Court.

Mr. E. F. Brett, Offg. Extra Asst. Commr., is permitted to resign his appointment from the 1st June 1872.

The Hon. the Lt.-Govr. is pleased to make the following postings and transfers of Commrs. and Supts. of Divisions in the Punjab :—

Col S. F. Graham, to the Mooltan Division.

Lt.-Col. H. W. H. Coxe (on leave) from the Mooltan to the Lahore Division.

Mr. D. C. Macnabb to the Hissar Division, but to continue to officiate as Commr. and Supt. of the Peshawur Division.

Mr. Gore Ouseley to the Umballah Division.

The services of Sub-Asst. Surg. Tabu Singh, in charge of the Bhakkar Dispensary, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent is promoted to the fifth class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 16th March 1872, but will continue to officiate in the third class.

Mr. J. Turnbull Offg. District Supt. of Police, relieved Major Boddam of the charge of Rawalpindi District on the forenoon of 27th instant.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Deran Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 3rd May 1872, appointing Asst., Surgeon J. Lloyd 3rd Sikh Inf., to the temporary medical charge of No. 2 Punjab Lt. Field Batty, and 6th Punjab Inf. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Asst. Surg. G. McBride Davis, proceeded on general leave, on medl. certificate.

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 23rd May 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. J. Lloyd to the temporary medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Inf. during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Asst. Surg. G. McBride Davis, or until further orders.

Dated 23rd May 1872, directing 3rd class Hospital Asst Kurreem Buksh to proceed to Rajanpore for duty with the 4th Punjab Cav., vice 3rd class Hospital Asst. Permanund, proceeding on leave on medl. certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 14	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 17	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	,, 29	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the 31st idem :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday	June 14	Friday	Sept. 20
,,	,, 21	Monday	,, 30
,,	,, 28	,,	Oct. 7
,,	July 5	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 26	,,	Nov. 4
,,	Aug. 2	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 23	,,	Dec. 2
,,	Aug. 30	,,	,, 9
,,	Sept. 6	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "vi Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 3 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	June 17	Tuesday	Oct. 8
,,	July 1	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 15	,,	Nov. 5
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 19
,,	Aug. 12	,,	Dec. 3
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 17
,,	Sept. 9	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 23		1873.
,,	,, 14		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 5 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	June 29	Saturday	Sept. 21
,,	July 27	,,	Oct. 19
,,	Aug. 24	,,	Nov. 16
		,,	Dec. 14

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HAYWOOD—June 11th, at Bombay, Mary, wife of Mr. John Haywood, of Bombay, aged 34 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

OGDEN—WARBURTON—June 4th, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. D. James, M.A., David Anderson Ogden, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 55th Regiment, son of the late Captain Isaac Ogden, to Charlotte Edith, daughter of the late Major H. Egerton Warburton, and the grand-daughter of the late General T. Evans, C.B.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—June 10th, at Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, in the 78th year of his age, John Lewis Johnson, Esq., late 2nd Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, much beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

SIR DONALD M'LEOD's letter on the suppression of the Kooka outbreak has of course given fresh encouragement to the champions of Mr. Cowan; but the newspapers which re-echo the warnings of the late Governor of the Punjab as to the probable consequences of the Government of India's decision forget or disregard the fact that, when he wrote the letter, Sir D. M'Leod had not seen the evidence which justifies the condemnation of Mr. Cowan. All the Anglo-Indians at home were firmly persuaded that what Mr. Cowan had done was thoroughly in accord with the policy of the Punjab Government, and that his relentless vigour in exterminating the Kooka prisoners without waiting to bring them to trial was approved of by both Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Davies. But anyone who has read the papers published along with the Resolution of Government in the *Gazette of India* must be well aware that Mr. Forsyth most earnestly entreated Mr. Cowan not "to spoil all" by hurriedly executing his prisoners, and that Mr. Davies concurred with Mr. Forsyth in thinking such a terrible example as Mr. Cowan believed it necessary to make was not called for by the state of the country. Mr. Forsyth thought the hasty execution of so many prisoners would have a tendency to increase instead of allaying excitement, and he considered that the insurrection had been quelled and that there was no risk of its extension throughout the Punjab if a day's delay took place in order that the captured rebels might be tried by ordinary process of law. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab held the same views; and we do not understand how it is possible for any candid reader of the official papers to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Cowan's proceedings were absolutely indefensible and without excuse. Our sympathy was all with Mr. Cowan until the Resolution of the Government of India was published, and we looked anxiously for any scrap of evidence that might be used in defence of his conduct; but, when we found him condemned by his immediate superior and by the local Government, how could we go into heroics over the glorious act of illegality by which Mr. Cowan was supposed by his friends to have saved the Punjab?

It is not to the purpose to talk of 1857, and to remind us that, if the Officer Commanding at Meerut had shown a little of Mr. Cowan's energy when the émeute took place there, the mutiny might have been crushed in its cradle. The energy in which the authorities at Meerut were deficient was the energy of soldiers, not of executioners. There was a European force at Meerut large enough to sweep the mutineers out of existence; but General Hewitt kept them to defend their own lines till the sepoys had plundered and burnt the station, murdered all the defenceless English people they could lay hands upon, and gone off on the road to Delhi. Had the European force at Meerut been properly used, not a mutineer could have escaped from the station, and it would have mattered very little what was done with such of the sepoys as were taken prisoners, though, being mutineers, of course they would have been tried by drumhead court-martial and shot on the spot. The essential thing, however, was to capture and disarm them, so that the contagion of mutiny might not spread to other stations. Now, in most respects, the Kooka rising differed altogether from the sepoy mutiny. In the first place, the Kookas were not mutineers, not soldiers who had been guilty of the most dangerous of political crimes—that of being faithless to their salt. They were fanatics who took up arms to gratify a bitter grudge against the Mahomedans of the Punjab, and who only resisted British authority because it was interposed to prevent them from themselves avenging their private grievances. Then, again, the insurgents were never allowed to make head for a moment against the Government. They were beaten off in their attacks on two insignificant native forts, and were dispersed, hunted down, and captured without a moment's delay. The rebellion had, then, been stamped out when Mr. Cowan ordered the immediate execution of his prisoners; and it was an act of superfluous energy on his part to blow these men away from guns. Are our contemporaries in earnest when they say that any officer of Government ought to be allowed to violate the law, as Mr. Cowan did, at his own discretion? The law gives ample powers to all civil and military officers to put down rebellion with a strong hand; and every Englishman is only too anxious to find an excuse for any officer who, in performing a perilous duty, goes somewhat beyond the mark in an excess of zeal to serve the State. But the line must be drawn somewhere; and, as we have said, we fail to see what loophole of escape from censure Mr. Cowan left himself. But we have always understood that his dismissal from the service was not meant to carry with it the loss of his pension. The Government of India does well to uphold the law, even at the heavy cost of sacrificing one of its own most faithful servants; but to condemn to poverty a man who has done nothing dishonourable would not add to the moral effect of the Government Resolution, and would reflect discredit upon the State.

As regards Mr. Forsyth, we cannot but think that he has been treated very unfairly. It is plain that he did all he could to prevent the catastrophe at Maleir Kotla. The men he himself sentenced to be hanged were convicted after a fair trial of having been guilty of rebellion and murder; and, in approving after the event what Mr. Cowan had done, both Mr. Forsyth and the local Government only acted on the principle, in favour of which there is a good deal to be said, that the English rulers of India are not strong enough in number, especially in a recently conquered province like the Punjab, to let the natives know there is any difference of opinion among them as to the way in which rebels taken with arms in their hands ought to be dealt with. The Government of India has determined that it is strong enough to be able to tell the people the plain truth about every act of administration, and to invite them to sit in judgment on the conduct of English officers charged with the duty of repressing an insurrection. But, in laying down this principle of public policy, the Government might still have felt it to be not inconsistent even with its own high standard of morality to pay some respect to the honourable, if mistaken, feeling that led the Commissioner of Loodiana to stand by his Deputy Commissioner instead of proclaiming to the population of all the disturbed districts that he considered Mr. Cowan's act of vigour quite inexcusable. It would have been sufficient for the Viceroy in Council to put on record the dissent of Government from this view of the obligations one officer owes to another, instead of going so far as to degrade a distinguished public servant for having behaved chivalrously towards an old comrade. We have thought it necessary to repeat our opinions on this painful subject, because we see that we are classed with the *Friend of India* as a thoroughgoing admirer of the Government Resolution. We should be sorry to have the name of the *Bombay Gazette* associated with that of the *Friend of India* in the controversy regarding the Kooka outbreak, for it seems to us most deplorable that an English journalist in India should have actually proposed, as the Editor of the *Friend* did last week, to raise subscriptions in behalf of the families of the rebels and murderers who were put to death by Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"How ever Dr. Forbes can have made, if he has done so, the astounding assertion that the Dharwar district did not raise sufficient grain for local consumption, is a puzzle" to a correspondent of the *Times of India*. There can be no doubt whatever about the assertion having been made. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had urged, as an argument in favour of giving the preference to a Sholapore and Dharwar railway over the Carwar line, that the former "would pass through in almost its entire course a cotton and grain-producing country between the G. I. P. and Dharwar." Dr. Forbes, in reply, says (see his Report of July 5, 1869, para 48) :—"Grain is mentioned in the petition as another article of traffic, but in making this statement the fact is overlooked that cotton-growing countries rarely grow sufficient grain for their own consumption, and are frequently dependent upon their grain-growing neighbours for their supplies; the surplus grain of Sholapore would, therefore, more likely find its way to Dharwar than to Bombay." Our contemporary's correspondent now says that "many thousands of carts laden with grain pass the traveller's bungalow at Dharwar in the fair season, on their way to the Belgaum, Kolhapoor, Sattara, &c., districts." But the town of Dharwar itself is, it must be remembered, on the edge of the cotton-producing districts, and in the Dharwar talooka of the collectorate a comparatively small area of land is devoted to cotton cultivation, the bulk of the Dharwar crop being produced in the southern talookas. We believe too that, of late years, less land has been planted with cotton, and more with grain, throughout the whole collectorate; but of course, as the quantity of grain available for carriage by railway has increased, that of cotton has *pro tanto* diminished. Again, it will be observed that the traffic spoken of by the *Times of India*'s correspondent is all along the line recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. How could a railway running from Hoobleo to Carwar catch traffic in grain between Dharwar and Belgaum? Dr. Forbes may have been wrong in contesting the accuracy of the statement made by the Chamber of Commerce; but he was quite right, so far as the Carwar line is concerned, in saying that there would be no export trade in grain on it. His own figures for four years show that the total imports of Carwar, Compta, and the other Malabar ports were six times as large as the exports.

If the statement be correct, that the Foreign Office of the Government of India has made use of the

A CURIOUS CASE OF DEFAMATION.

A curious case of defamation lately arose at Dhoolia out of certain social customs amongst the Mahomedans. The following extracts from the finding of the magistrate who tried the case, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, the full-power magistrate of Khandeish, will be found interesting:—

"The facts of the case, as elicited from the evidence recorded, are these. Bhoodun had promised to betroth his daughter to the complainant, but before he fulfilled his promise, he appears to have been informed that his intended son-in-law was of doubtful legitimacy. As it is considered degrading amongst the Musulmans, as well as amongst other communities, to give a girl in marriage to a person on whose birth a stain exists, Bhoodun deemed it prudent to inquire into the truth, or otherwise, of the information he had received. Before he was able to investigate into the matter he took advantage of a caste-meeting, held for an entirely different purpose, to state publicly his doubts. In this he was supported by Abdool Rajay Mahomed. It may as well be mentioned here that, though the suspicion proved unfounded, it does not appear from the proceedings that either of the accused was actuated by anything like malice, as understood in its ordinary sense. Under these circumstances, there appear to arise two important questions for consideration in this case—1st, whether the imputation alleged to have been made was defamatory; and, 2ndly, if so, whether it was not a privileged communication. That the expression of a doubt as to the legitimacy of a person, born of lawful wedlock, before a respectable assembly, is hurtful to his feelings and injurious to his status as a member of society, which holds illegitimacy to be degrading, can scarcely be denied. The very fact of Bhoodun's having hesitated to fulfil his promise without due inquiry throws considerable light on the estimation in which he and his co-religionists held persons on whom such a suspicion rested. I find, therefore, that the imputation complained of was defamatory. It now remains to be seen whether it was not a communication which he was justified in making. It is quite clear that Bhoodun had, in the interests of his child, the most perfect right to take such steps as were calculated to remove or confirm the suspicions thus cast upon an individual, with whom he was about to enter into terms of such close and almost irrevocable relationship. But it is equally clear that no man is entitled, in a case like this, to publish defamatory matter concerning another more than is absolutely necessary for the protection of his own interests. "The privilege," says Mr. Russell—(See vol. I. 4th ed., page 347 of his work on Crimes),—"which protects a communication must result from a right to discuss the particular matter in respect of which the alleged libel is published; nothing else can be privilege." It would appear that the accused had no right to ventilate the matter in a caste meeting, unless it were called for the purpose of requiring an explanation from him regarding what appeared on his part to be a breach of promise of betrothal. It has been often held by English law courts that a communication fairly made, when necessary in the discharge of some public or private duty, whether legal or moral, and in the regular and proper course of a proceeding, is not libellous. That such a necessity did not exist in this case is apparent. The meeting was not called in connection with this affair, and there is no reliable evidence forthcoming to show, as alleged by the accused, that the question was first raised by the complainant's father in such a way as to leave no alternative but to make the communication they did in a public manner. It has also been contended, that discussing such questions in a caste-meeting was the regular course amongst the Mahomedans of this place, but the evidence produced in support of this statement is entirely unsatisfactory. On the contrary, it appears that it has been customary to confine the scope of such inquiries to a circle of private friends and relatives of the parties interested. But even if the practice as contended for had been proved, it could only have been taken into account in assessing the damages and not have interfered with the conviction; because, if a practice existed on sufferance until the law declared it to be injurious to the commonwealth and therefore illegal, its previous indulgence would be no plea for its future continuance. However, it is not necessary to discuss this aspect of the case at length, as the accused have failed in proving their statement. The imprudent course thus adopted by the accused takes the case out of the benefit of the 9th exception to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. And I find, therefore, that the imputation made by the accused does not come within the category of privileged communications. The learned pleaders argue on behalf of the defence that the criminal law of all civilized countries is based on the evil intent of the alleged wrong-doer, and that if I admit there was no particular defamatory intention in this case, there can be no crime. But malice in law differs widely from the sense in which it is understood in common parlance. A person who publishes matter injurious to the character of another is *presumed* by law to have intended the consequences of such publication; and the publishing of a libel is indictable, though it may be apparently free from what is called malice. In the case of Fisher *vs.* Clement, Chief Justice Tenterden said that the judge ought not to leave it as a question to the jury whether the defendant *intended to injure* the person libelled, but whether *the tendency of such publication* was injurious to that person. That the tendency in this case was injurious is already shown above. As, however, the imputation does not appear to have been made in bad faith, and as the offence becomes indictable because of the mistake the accused committed, more through a want of sense than of any desire to defame the complainant, there is no doubt that a very lenient sentence would meet the justice of the case; the more so, as it appears that the complainant has instituted these criminal proceedings only out of spite and at the instigation of their enemies.

Both the accused admit having taken part in publishing the defamation, and they are, therefore, both equally guilty, though their interests in the transaction differed widely.

The accused were fined Rs. 2 each.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Madras Marine Court of Enquiry.—On Friday, the Marine Court of Enquiry sat again and took a quantity of evidence.

The Weather last week was clear at Lahore and the heat intense through the day. At night, however, it was cool and pleasant.

A Very Atrocious Murder was recently committed at Jodhpore. A Musulman lad, about 18 years of age, murdered his sister on account of her being betrothed to a shoe-maker of the Mahomedan caste by his mother without asking his consent. The kotwal of the city made due inquiries, and the lad having confessed the crime has been incarcerated, and now awaits his doom.

The Young Rajah of Mattore, of whose appointment to the Foreign Office our readers were apprised by telegram on Saturday, is described to us by one who knows him as "a very promising young Bengali gentleman." Were a few more native *gentlemen*, Mahomedan and Hindoo, attached to the various departments, our relations with the country would be much more pleasant and more cordial.—*Pioneer*.

Cholera in the Punjab.—In the last week of May cholera was reported at Balabgarh, Kythal, Hissar, Umballa and Garshankur. Small-pox was in some places severe, and is reported at Goorgaon, Jullundhur, Gogairah, Pakpatan, Alipore and Doaba near Peshawur. The heavy rains had damaged lying crops but had done good to the country generally.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

We regret to observe by the *Gazette* that Mr. Brett and Mr. Limjee Nusserwanjee, Extra Assistant Commissioners, have been "permitted to resign their appointments." The cause of this is their failure at the recent examinations for Extra Assistant Commissioners. As Mr. Limjee is the only Parsee in the Service that community are very much cast down about it.—*Ibid*.

Monsoon Weather at Bangalore.—We think we may safely say the monsoon has put in an appearance at last. It broke at Galle on the 3rd inst., and allowing due time for its travalling up to these ports, we have had a very respectable instalment of what is to come. For the last few days incessant thunder and lightning of a description we shouldn't much care to meet with crossing Salisbury plain, or going up-country by transit, has relieved the tedium of the passing hour, and pleasant speculations about another cyclone have also served the same purpose.—*Bangalore Herald*, June 8.

The Madras Mahomedans.—The Mahomedans of this Presidency, who, under several Governors, have experienced too much of the cold shoulder, while the Hindoos have been greatly exalted, will find a friend in Lord Hobart, who, by several years' residence in Constantinople, has acquired a respect for the character of the better class of "the Faithful." His Lordship is instituting enquiries as to the Mahomedans who have qualified for the public service, and we expect that he will take an early opportunity of repairing an error that Lord Napier made in summoning two Hindoo gentlemen, but only one Mahomedan, to the present Madras Legislative Council.—*Madras Mail*.

The New Calcutta Judge.—If Mr. Charles Pontifex, the new Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, is unknown to fame, "Charley Pontifex" is well known to, and most popular with, a large circle. The son of a solicitor of high standing, he went up to Cambridge about 1850-54, when he came into notice as a bowler in the eleven which also boasted our present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. M. Kempson. At the bar Mr. Pontifex has been more than fairly successful, and has of late years enjoyed a capital practice in Privy Council appeals. He comes out, therefore, with the best training for his new work. Mr. Pontifex is about forty years of age, and unmarried.—*Ioneer*.

A Good Example.—We are glad to learn that Major Thoyts, our Cantonment Magistrate, has recently punished such of the butchers as exposed unwholesome meat for sale. Of late the meat in the markets, camp and town, has not been fit to look upon, yet butchers had it hung up for sale, and that too at an enormous price. Major Thoyts will confer a blessing on the community by thus making severe examples of those butchers who knowingly slaughter diseased cattle, much to the abhorrence and discomfort of the camp residents. Mr. Shevendass will no doubt visit with severe displeasure the town butchers for the offences we have above mentioned.—*Sind News*, June 6.

Cholera at "Umballa."—Our Lahore contemporary mentions, in his issue of the 2nd instant, that there have been seven deaths by cholera at Umballa. We presume our contemporary means the Umballa district. Not a single case of the disease has occurred in the cantonment up to date, thanks to the precautionary measures adopted by the authorities.—*Mofussilite*, June 8.

A Model Farm for the Umballa District.—We are very happy to learn that a Model Farm has been started in the Umballa district. The point selected by Mr. Login is on the high road to Kalka and ten miles south of that place, so all who have to go from the plains to Simla must pass through the Model Farm. The soil is said to be good and a plentiful supply of water from the Gugger river flows through the Farm. So all things considered, we trust it will prove a success, though much cannot be expected this year owing to the lateness of the season, as in a very few days more we may expect the rains. Time has not, however, been lost, as the European Superintendent only reached ten days ago, and already operations have been commenced to prepare a few acres of land for cotton cultivation.—*Ibid*.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALA AND THE KOOKA EXECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION."

Sir,—I have read with a feeling of great surprise the *Public Opinion* of the 14th May last, in which was published the following paragraph relating to His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala as quoted below. That "the Maharajah of Puttialla, we are informed, has declared to his Sirdars in Durbar that he considers himself dishonoured by the Government decision on the Kooka executions. The men executed were chiefly his own subjects, notably the ringleaders, and he considered them worthy of death. He declared he would not rest until the stigma which now was cast on him by imputation were removed by the Queen, even though he should go to England." I beg to inform your readers, that this statement of your informant is quite wrong. His Highness the Maharaja has no concern with the decision of Government on the Maleir Kotla executions. He never felt himself dishonoured with it nor made any resolution to go to England for the same. I shall feel obliged to you by your kindly inserting the above in an early issue.—Yours, &c.,

Khalifa Syud Mahomed Hosun,
Prime Minister, Puttialla.

4th June 1872.

*** We willingly publish this authoritative contradiction as the statement we published was derived from one of the Puttiala officials, who held strong opinions on the matter himself and gave this as fact.

Our readers must be careful not to confound the paragraph here referred to with that former paragraph (May 10th) which gave the opinions of the Maharaja as to the crisis at the time of the execution, and his opinions to the aims of the Kooka sect, as that paragraph was almost word for word the contents of the Maharaja's letter to the Punjab Government, dated the 15th February. This letter must surely have been forwarded for the consideration of the Supreme Government.—Ed. *I. P. O.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT NOWGONG.

A terrible tragedy is announced from Nowgong. We will allow our correspondent, an eye-witness, to describe the occurrence:—

"Under encouragement of the officer commanding, some men of the detachment 106th L. I. stationed here formed themselves into a 'Singing Club,' and gave their first performance to the detachment on the 1st of June. This consisted of singing, instrumental music, reading, legerdemain, hornpipe-dancing and comic (Ethiopian) serenaders as the wind-up. The house was crowded, the audience unmistakably pleased, the whole performance successful beyond all expectations, when suddenly towards the close of the programme, and while the 'serenaders' were doing their best, a musket shot was heard, its tongue of fire flashed across the stage—the curtain dropped—and the cry was raised '*A man is shot dead.*" The audience took the firing of the gun as a joke, a part of the performance, but when the truth dawned on their minds, a general feeling of horror arrested all mirth. And before they could recover themselves the commanding officer of the 106th L. I. collected his men and had them marched home, else there is little doubt the men would have been tempted to lynch the cowardly ruffian who committed the murder. The latter, I am grieved to say, is a soldier of the gallant 106th Regiment, and had been in the theatre in the early part of the evening, but under the influence of some uncontrollable impulse left it, went home, took his rifle, loaded it, put a spare cartridge in his pocket, retraced his steps to the theatre, and while everybody was watching the well-sustained efforts of the serenaders, crept stealthily up to the left side door of the stage, and fired, at the first opportunity, a Snider bullet among the players. Private Delanty, the man personating 'Bones,' received the ball through his left cheek and temple, and fell backwards off the stage, uttering not even a groan, lifeless! The murderer was immediately secured with the smoking rifle in his hands. He appeared dazed, but for a few minutes only, and ever since has evinced remarkable coolness. He denied next morning all knowledge of the foul deed, and has maintained total silence on the subject since. There does not appear any reason whatever for the committal of the dreadful crime. I forgot to say he was but slightly under the influence of liquor. The murdered man was well liked in the regiment, and his funeral was attended by every one of the 106th, including officers and women. The members of the theatrical club acted as mourners, and carried his remains to their last resting-place."—*Pioneer*.

ASSIGNMENT OF PROVINCIAL FUNDS IN THE PUNJAB.

Proceedings of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Finance Department,—No. 1746, dated 19th December 1871.

Resolution.—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor has taken into consideration the requirements of the several departments whose funds are under the new financial system assigned by the local Government from the Provincial Services' income—also the requirements of districts under the Local Rates Act (No. XX. of 1871).

2. The receipts under the head of Provincial Services, including the collections of the Local Cess, amount to about 87 lakhs. Of this sum, the whole amount of the Local Cess, amounting, after deductions for cost of collection in lambardari fees, to about 13 or 12½ lakhs, must, under section 6 of the Act, be assigned to the several districts of the province in proportion to the amount of the rate levied therein. Besides this obligatory assignment to districts, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Road Cess, amounting to about 3 lakhs, and the educational cess, amounting to about 2½, must in equity be distributed among the districts in which they are raised, in assignments proportionate to the sums contributed by each. The sum to be spent within districts will thus amount to between seventeen and eighteen lakhs. Districts will, in addition, obtain their fair proportionate share of the general provincial departmental expenditure, the above amounts being strictly local, for the most part to be expended, under the direction of local committees, on objects specified in the Local Rates Act.

3. The Accountant-General, Punjab, will be instructed to submit with the budget estimates a local detail showing the amount to be borne by each district. The general revenues will be relieved, under the abovenamed arrangement, to an amount under several heads as follows:—

Vaccine	Rs.	50,000
Sanitary	"	30,000
Lunatic Asylum	"	20,000
Dispensaries	"	81,000
Trade Statistics	"	12,000
Educational	"	1,50,000

The Department Public Works will notify the amounts to be spent under its general control or from its assignments under the direction of Local Committees.

4. Subject to the future distribution of funds in the manner above detailed, His Honor is pleased to make the following assignments, subject to such variations as may be found necessary in the preparation of the budget:—

Jails	Rs.	9,55,200
Registration	"	88,600
Police	"	24,88,400
Education (including a proposed grant of half a lakh for increase on account of vernacular education which has to be further considered on submission of detailed proposals)	"	9,51,900
Medical Services	"	3,94,800
Printing	"	1,08,800
Miscellaneous Charges.		
Miscellaneous	Rs.	1,71,900
Cemeteries	"	5,000
Rent allowances	"	15,000
Jumna Ferry	"	27,000
District Dak	"	1,26,000
		3,39,900
Grand total	Rs.	53,07,300

5. The assignment for petty construction and repairs to be executed by District Civil Officers (exclusive of Police requirements) stands at Rs. 31,000, equal to the assignment of the current year.

6. For petty construction and repairs in the Police Department, His Honor allots Rs. 44,500 and Rs. 47,500, respectively. For some years past the provision under these heads has been altogether inadequate, and the present assignment is intended to make up for past deficiencies. In future budgets so large an allotment under these heads will not be necessary.

7. The balance available for Public Works propet will be Rs. 32,70,000 * The Imperial grants for communications and repairs have for several years past been kept at so low a figure that the larger part of this assignment will be swallowed up by obligatory expenditure on repairs, maintenance and establishments. For original works of urgency and importance, which have been long delayed for want of necessary funds, His Honor is able to allot a sum of five lakhs from the balances which stood to the credit of the Provincial Services at the commencement of the current year, of which three have already been assigned, and two are held in reserve for consideration of the urgency of the several claims made against them.

* Estimated receipts	Rs.	87,00,000
Assignments—		
To Departments	Rs.	53,07,000
Petty construction and repairs	"	31,000
	"	92,000
	Rs.	54,30,000
Balance	Rs.	32,70,000

TOBACCO IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer*.)

Last year Dr. Forbes Watson edited in England a really valuable manual of tobacco cultivation, written by a Mr. Mandis, and to it appended a comparatively empty memorandum of his own. This memorandum again has been summarized in this country, and by the Agricultural Department the summary has been circulated in the vernaculars among tobacco cultivators. The subject is, in our opinion, one worthy of very earnest attention, and we are glad to learn that the Government of the North-Western Provinces has taken it up seriously. A non-official manual of tobacco cultivation is now, under the auspices of the local Board of Revenue, in course of preparation, and a paper of questions on the modes of cultivation and preparation of tobacco in fashion in the different districts of these provinces will, we believe, be circulated at an early date among the various district officers. This paper of questions, we can easily understand, following as it does in the wake of those others which the *Gazetteer* has necessitated, will be received with little favour by the hard-worked officers to whom it is addressed, but if the very great practical importance of the subject be considered by them, we can hardly do otherwise than hope that a very valuable return of information will be the result.

Tobacco, as a subject for imperial consideration, ranks in our opinion above either tea or rhea, and not below cotton and cinchona. In the first place, tobacco will grow anywhere. For its successful cultivation we have not to search the country for a damp hill-side, a black soil, or a sunny but mild climate, because tobacco—and good tobacco—will grow anywhere. This statement will, to most of our readers, especially those who have heard of the failure in tobacco experiments at the Government Farm in the Madras Presidency, appear rash, but nevertheless we make it advisedly. It is, we know, a generally received opinion that the cultivation of this drug is a delicate operation; that tobacco is a plant requiring delicate care, nice and fastidious in its tastes as to soil and climate, but nothing can be farther from the truth. Tobacco is grown with success from the western sea-shore of America to the most eastern of Asia; from South Australia to Christiansand in Norway, and is therefore the most extensively cultivated, the most hardy and the most tolerant of changes in temperature, altitude, and climate of any vegetable known to commerce. Between the extreme limits of its habitat, it is grown with ease in every country, and, within 35 degrees of latitude on either side of the equator, is almost invariably excellent in quality, the finest growths being those between the 15th degree of north latitude that of the Philippines, and the 35th that of Latakia in Syria. Tobacco, therefore, may be called a plant of universal growth, and as far as India is concerned it is literally "universal." In every presidency, we might almost say in every district, the native cultivator produces even under his brutalizing system an article which, if properly cared for after production, would have a remunerative commercial value. That some species are superior to others is, of course, beyond doubt—Burdwan, the Deltas of the Godavery and Arrakan, producing about the best—but the average of excellence is high, and with imperial attention a source of gigantic revenue might be raised, which, if its success may be prejudged by the results of the same industry in America, would enable our Finance Ministers to watch unmoved the increase of Chinese opium-cultivation and even to laugh at cotton.

THE LIBERTY OF OPINION AMONG THE BABOO PRESS.

Why "the Baboo Press" should have its right of free discussion restricted in this manner we are very considerately told. It is because the Emperor Aurangzebe—that great patron of all Hindu races, whose memory we invoke whenever we wish to deprecate any act of British cruelty or oppression—made one single tour throughout his reign to the pleasant vale of Cashmere! The following account is abstracted for our benefit from Bernier by the obliging editor of the *Statesman*:—"Aurangzebe left Delhi on the 6th December 1616, attended by his usual bodyguard of 35,000 horse, ten thousand foot, seventy pieces of heavy artillery, and fifty pieces of 'stirrup' artillery, which the king used to take out hunting with him. All the purvahs with retinues, and a host of manasbars and other minor grandees followed the king, and the whole city of Delhi marched with the court. A huge camp, numbering, it is said, 3,00,000 persons, and two leagues or more in circumference, stretched out in orderly array around the royal pavilions. The camp reached Lahore towards the end of February, whence, having rested awhile, the king marched on to Bonber and so into Cashmere, where he appears to have remained all the summer."

Truly, this mode of referring to Indian history, whenever it is intended to "settle" these troublesome Bengalees on points of dispute, must be a convenient one. It is certainly one that can be used in a variety of ways. What business has a native, as a citizen of the British Empire, to complain of folly or selfish extravagance on the part of the British rulers, when the history of his Mahomedan rulers is a record of nothing but dire folly and extravagance? This is a reasoning admirable indeed, and it is a pity there are not many more like the *Indian Statesman* to employ it whenever the necessity arises. We have been bitter enough in our denunciations of the tyranny and oppression incidental to the working of the Income-Tax, but if any of our English contemporaries had chosen to knock us down by a single blow, it might have easily been done by quoting a page or two of Bengal history to show how we were (and therefore liked) to be treated by the Soubadars of Bengal whenever we became defaulters of revenue. The great Murshid Kooly Khan, whose energy and skill as a practical financier of the highest genius and originality is still preserved amongst the household traditions of Bengal, had a good-sized pond in front of his palace at Murshidabad, which was filled to the brim with filth and excrement of all kinds. Whenever a zemindar neglected payment of his revenue he would, if he could be caught and brought hither; a stout rope would be passed round his waist, he would be thrown into the pond and after a good sousing dragged from one end of it to the other. The process would be repeated until there was reasonable likelihood that the man's promises to pay would be faithfully fulfilled. In order to conciliate the religious prejudices of the Hindus, the humane Nawab gave to that dreadful pond the holy name of *Bykoont*! There are instances on record in which the defaulter was consigned to a prison for life, and his wives and daughters added to the Nawab's harem. While members of the Imperial legislature were dilating on the iniquities of the Income tax, what a crushing rejoinder night not Sir Richard Temple have given them by reciting these highly interesting facts in our financial experience illustrative of the extent to which natives, under skilful manipulation, "like eels were used to skinning."

We find it growing into rather a favourite habit with the leaders of British Indian journalism, to taunt us with the cruelties and humiliations endured by our fore-fathers at the hands of their Moslem tyrants, whenever, under the light and freedom of British rule, we endeavour to exercise, within all constitutional limits, those prerogatives which are the natural heritage of nations living under the protection of the British law. But in all such cases our highest consolation is to know that those who are base enough to indulge in the unworthy practice have but little hope of doing us any permanent injury. Their object is only the immediate one of causing annoyance, which can succeed in pleasing only the most ignorant and unprincipled of Europeans to whom it is addressed; while among the educated, the moderate and just men of all classes and creeds, it can only excite the scorn and contempt which it deserves.—*Indian Mirror*.

THE ABUSE OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH BY THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Englishman* has the following severe remarks upon this subject:—

Our native contemporaries have been more than usually sprightly during the past month, and amongst them the *Som Prokash* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* bear away the palm for abusive language mingled with cries for assistance. The Government of the English is utterly useless and abominable; it stinks in the nostrils of all right-thinking babus; it ought to give place to a native, highly educated, and classical rule; but in the meantime,—this road is wanted,—that school ought to be built,—the other river must be widened and deepened; to do all of which things the native denouncer, being both unable and unwilling, begs of the hated and alien Government to interfere and give help! This is, in a word, the spirit of the Native Press of our day—a mixture of bad language and whining, of disaffection and flabbiness. How far Government is right in allowing such a set of quasi-political adventurers to increase and multiply is a matter with which we have no present concern. Lord Northbrook possibly considers their ebullitions in the light of a safety-valve, and is content in the meanwhile to give them a full allowance of rope. Our object in noticing the two periodicals, whose names we have given above, is to give a specimen of the ungrateful disloyalty which characterises the class that professes, and no doubt wishes, to lead native opinion. These men, it must be remembered, have reached their present positions solely through the action of that Government which they now affect to despise and hate; and it is simply because that Government is just and magnanimous that they are allowed to disseminate their weekly inducements to sedition. No other European nation in the world would allow such license, but Englishmen always forget that strong meat is not good for babes, and they persist in introducing their own institutions, however unsuited to the locality. We have our reward verily, and the only present result of education seems to be a general desire on the part of the educated to think all that is bad of their educators, and not only to think it, but to spread it amongst those who are not educated; and what sort of an idea of the aims of the British Government would a native have who derived his information and ideas from the pages of the *Som Prokash*?

But, as matter of fact, writers of articles such as we have been noticing, do not want to see the truth. It would do away with a great deal of their political capital if it were known that Government is studiously careful of all native privileges, and oftentimes less than just to its own countrymen—that, so far from wishing to curtail the advantages given to Hindus or Muhammadans, it is more likely to enlarge them at the expense of other sections of the community. It is pitiful to see native opinion so unworthily represented, and we could almost reconcile ourselves to the idea of the "Roos" invasion for the satisfaction of knowing how the editors of these calumnious broadsheets would fare at the hands of the incoming barbarians. But the subject is too serious for jesting. We have newspapers in the vernacular published every day, and, with one or two favourable exceptions, the pages of all of them are filled with abuse of the Government under which they are allowed to circulate. In England such things may perhaps—we say it very doubtfully—do no harm to the cause of good government, but here, in India, the case is very different. The Native Press is, as a rule, disloyal to the uttermost, and it does its best to keep up a chronic state of ill-feeling against the ruling power. If, as we have often said before, this ill-feeling were really participated in by the mass of the people, the matter would be sufficiently serious—still the intention is the same, and constant dropping of water wears away stones.

Our native contemporaries complain of the additions to the criminal law, and naturally. The only wonder is that they have not ere this made a practical acquaintance with some of its provisions.

Mr. HALSEY'S REPORT ON CAWNPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER"

Sir,—Your issue of the 31st May contains an article criticizing a report by Mr. Halsey on the agricultural condition of the Cawnpore district. I too have read this report, and it seems to me that the writer of the article has pushed his criticism altogether beyond the mark. With the insinuations which the writer has permitted himself to make in his opening paragraph, I have nothing to do, but I apprehend that his remarks are utterly unwarrantable. The first subject taken in hand by the critic is the statement that "the cultivator gets less from the land than the cost of the labour he expends on it," or, in Mr. Halsey's own words, that "after payment of the rent the margin left for the cultivator's subsistence is less than the value of the labour he has expended on the land." The writer commences his criticism by declining to join issue with Mr. Halsey on statistical questions! He evades this direct method of subverting Mr. Halsey's calculations by illogically challenging him to work out similar statistics regarding the profits of cultivation in England, which he *thinks* will be found to bear no greater proportion to the yield than in Cawnpore. If we are to estimate the profits of agriculture by what everybody thinks they ought to be, I do not see what hope there is of arriving at a sound conclusion. The next argument implies that, according to Mr. Halsey, the cultivator's case is analogous to that of a doctor, who, keeping a carriage and a house which cost £500 a year, pays another physician his guinea fees to do the work for him, under which circumstances, says the writer, he would be carrying on his profession at a heavy loss. The fallacy of this parable is obvious. The narrator has, I take it, completely misinterpreted Mr. Halsey's meaning. If the doctor were in charge of a pauper district in which he received a quarter of a guinea per visit for 2,400 visits, *i. e.* 600 guineas during the year, out of which sum he had to pay 500 guineas for house and carriage, the earnings on which he would have to feed himself and his family would be 100 guineas; but the market rate for a doctor's visit is one guinea, and his labour is therefore worth at the market rate 2,400 guineas, which sum would give him a surplus of 1,800 guineas. He is therefore spending his energies in the pauper district at a loss of 1,800 guineas a year, notwithstanding his earnings of 100 guineas a year, if he has the option, as the cultivator has, of performing the same labour elsewhere at the full market rate. It is clear that Mr. Halsey intends to express a similar meaning when he states that the Cawnpore cultivator works at a loss. He does not say that he makes no profit, but that he makes less profit than he would make if his labour were paid at the market rate, and this "less profit" he chooses to call a "loss." Whether the incomings from a cultivator's holding of the market rate of a labourer are what Mr. Halsey states them to be, is a totally different question. The incomings may be greater than are stated and the average day's earning of a labourer less—for a labourer does not earn a full day's wages every day of the year. But allowing Mr. Halsey to supply his own definition of a loss, which he is quite at liberty to do, I am inclined to believe that he is right in stating that an ordinary cultivator labours at a loss, that is, receives less in return for his bodily labour than if he were to offer the same labour in the labour market. His contentedness to work at a less profit (or loss) may be explained by his unwillingness to leave his relations and caste, by the knowledge that, if things come to the worst, his friend, the money-lender, will keep his head above water and not least by his attachment to his beloved field.

"Love Hath, O worshipper, after the fashion of the peasant;"
The rent is heavy, the debts are many, still he loves the field,"—

is the translation of an old Hindi couplet quoted by Sir H. M. Elliott.

The writer of the article goes on to say that the "labour of the cultivator is the only thing he gives, and if he gets a fair remuneration for that he can hardly complain." Does he not see that the whole gist of Mr. Halsey's argument is that he does *not* get a fair remuneration for his labour at market rates? He then asks Mr. Halsey to tear up his statistics and look for substantial peasants in the villages; in "almost every one" of which he assures him that several can be found—"men of some little property;" but he quite overlooks Mr. Halsey's admission that one-fifth or one-fourth of the cultivators may be of this class.

The writer then professes himself unable to understand why people have gone on enlarging their farms, or cultivating sugar at a loss of so much an acre. It is a mystery, says he. It will be a mystery no longer if he will give to the word "loss" the meaning attached to it by Mr. Halsey. If the doctor of the pauper district, in which he earns 100 guineas a year, were offered another district of the same kind in the neighbourhood where he could earn another hundred guineas, he would probably take it if he had time for the extra work, although at market rates his loss would be 1,400 instead of 700 guineas.

The writer then, repenting apparently of his refusal to meet Mr. Halsey in the arena of arithmetic, descends to attack his figures. Here no objection can be offered to his method of criticism, since it is such criticism that Mr. Halsey invites. I do not wish to commit myself to an opinion as to the correctness of the arithmetical deductions of either Mr. Halsey or his critic, for I do not believe that trustworthy statistics of this nature can be produced without years of patient inquiry, but Mr. Halsey at any rate deserves credit for pointing out the direction which inquiry should take. I merely remark that the hasty assumptions of the critic do not of themselves refute Mr. Halsey's statistics. For instance, six annas a day for a pair of bullocks, so far from being the "dearest rate from the nearest town," is not more than half the rate often paid in a city. Again the writer first wonders why Mr. Halsey should assume so high a figure as eight rupees for the average rent of wheat land, and afterwards with strange inconsistency complains that Mr. Halsey's estimate of the wheat out-turn is too low because he has taken the rate of the best land. He would reduce Mr. Halsey's estimate by cutting down the rent as well as by increasing the out-turn *i. e.*, by making his field poorer and his produce larger. He certainly cannot do both. Mr. Halsey is perfectly consistent. He has taken land above the average and an out-turn "above the average," as he himself states, and it is quite open to question whether Mr. Halsey's estimate of 16 maunds an acre is not more approximate to the average maximum than the critic's estimate of 18 to 20 maunds an acre. Even in the present year, which was not altogether an unfavourable one, the out-turn of wheat in the best land was frequently under 16 maunds. The writer takes another occasion to misinterpret Mr. Halsey's meaning when he complains that a false idea of the cultivator's position is given by the application of market rates to his labour. Mr. Halsey of course intends to show that the return given by his field to the ordinary cultivator is less than the return which would be given for an equal amount of labour in the market, and how can this argument be illustrated except by the application of market rates to his labour? The writer sums up his suggested figures by the reiterated assertion that if Mr. Halsey's exaggerated estimates are reduced, the cultivator of four or five acres will be found to have obtained the price of his labour. As the critic cannot pretend to have proved this assertion by his arithmetic, I may repeat my opinion that many cultivators are satisfied with returns less than the price or their labour because they enjoy many advantages from which the labourer is excluded. However that may be, the question of cultivator's profits is one which as yet requires patient investigation and proof, and is not to be decided by the conjectural assumptions of a self-appointed judge. The next statement made by the writer is inexcusably misleading. "All the world over," says he, "barley produces more than wheat, except Cawnpore barley." He would convey the impression that Mr. Halsey was ignorant of this fact. He probably founds his insinuation on the figures of Appendix D, in which *some* of the barley out-turns are less than some of the wheat out-turns. Now Appendix D is apparently a mere compilation of Tehsildars' returns. At any rate Mr. Halsey states that Appendix D contains only the returns of a single year, which was, he says, a very unfavourable one. It may well have happened that the season was more unfavourable for wheat than for barley. Mr. Halsey's own estimate of the weights of Cawnpore barley and wheat is contained in Appendix E. The average for wheat he there estimates to be from 20 to 22 bushels an acre, and the average for barley from 28 to 29 bushels an acre. The writer, however, has not had the candour to take any notice of this Appendix. The remainder of the article is occupied by a few more unsupported assertions, which, because they are made in the leading columns of an influential paper, are sufficient, the writer appears to think, to dispose of the facts collected by Mr. Halsey from a long experience. He assumes, for instance, that because the Canal has done immense good in a far off country, it must have done the same amount of good in Cawnpore. Perhaps the writer lives in the far off country, and has never seen Cawnpore. If so, how can he controvert Mr. Halsey's statement, made after seven years' experience, that the tracts in Cawnpore now irrigated by canal were already sufficiently irrigated by wells, and have been seriously injured by the obstruction offered to natural drainage by canal works. The writer has apparently not done what I have, and that is taken, the trouble to inquire from an officer of the Canal Department what the condition of canal irrigation in Cawnpore really is. Had he done so, he would probably have been informed, as I have, that in consequence of the damage caused by obstruction to natural drainage it has been decided to abandon the greater number of irrigation channels now existing in connection with the Ganges branch of the canal in Cawnpore, and to reconstruct entirely the system of water distribution in that district. I cannot conclude my remarks more appropriately than by turning the words of the critic on himself:—"The whole article bears on its face the signs of being the work of a man thoroughly possessed by foregone conclusions," and, I may add, determined to disregard all proofs to the contrary.

A Settlement Officer.

THE LATE PERFORMANCES OF THE CLAIMANT.

(*Times*, May 17.)

It is certainly a novel and, at least, an unseemly proceeding for a person in the position of the Tichbourne Claimant to parade himself about the country receiving the congratulations of his admirers. In the eye of the law, it is true, every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty, and the Claimant, not having been convicted of the charges upon which he was committed, has as much right to claim the benefit of this doctrine as any other untried prisoner. That he was arrested by order of the Judge upon a Bench warrant as directly incriminated by his own evidence given on oath in open Court, that all the world is cognizant of the grounds upon which he stands accused of forgery and perjury, and that it has been determined by the Government to undertake the prosecution, are facts which cannot abridge his privileges, and which ought not to weigh against him on his trial, whenever that may be held. Having been admitted to bail under the paramount authority of the Court of Queen's Bench, he is in all respects a free man, and, so long as he makes no attempt to abscond, he may of course adopt any measures which he thinks proper for his own protection. Whether those who have any character to lose should take part in such demonstrations as that got up last Tuesday at Alresford is, however, a very different question. It appears from our published report of the affair that on that afternoon the Claimant, being the guest of Mr. Guildford Onslow, member for Guildford, made a public entry into the little town of Alresford, in a waggonette drawn by four greys, accompanied by Mr. Onslow himself and other friends. Half the neighbourhood turned out to meet him, and he was escorted to his hotel by "a large body of respectable-looking men wearing blue rosettes," preceded by a band, while sympathizing ladies waved handkerchiefs from windows. Some 2,000 people are said to have assembled in the hotel yard, cheering enthusiastically, shaking hands with the Claimant, and crying "God bless you, Sir Roger." Mr. Onslow then addressed the multitude from the carriage, giving the working classes credit for having obtained the release of the Claimant, laying great stress on the general belief of neighbours, tenants, and old servants of the family as the best proof of his identity, protesting against his being prosecuted at the public cost, and announcing that it was intended to visit Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton, Bradford, and other places, "for the sole purpose of engaging the public voice in the cause of fair play." The Claimant followed with a speech in which he dwelt chiefly on the impossibility of Mr. Hopkins, the Alresford solicitor, having been retained by him, asked whether such testimony and that of his mother was to be ignored "because a Lord comes forward and swears that he tattooed me," and bound himself to prove hereafter that he was "not the impostor, the forger, the villain, and the vagabond described by the Attorney-General." After some further remarks from Mr. Onslow, the Claimant received a deputation of the Southampton Defence Committee, when he commented more freely and minutely on the conduct of his case, and the day ended with a dinner amid "great rejoicings."

If we regard this scene as scandalous, it is not because we have no kindly indulgence for the simple country folk who originally put faith in the Claimant as the lost heir of the Tichborne estates, and stand by him in misfortune with unshaken fidelity. There were acute lawyers who believed his cause to be good up to the very last, if they do not still believe it, and the number of people capable of maintaining the contrary with success against a practised disputant is probably very limited. To a Hampshire labourer who fancies he recognized the Claimant at once by his family likeness to other Tichbornes, and knows that Mr. Hopkins acknowledged him as the veritable Roger, it signifies nothing whether fifty or five hundred credible witnesses swear the reverse, or whether, on his own showing, the Claimant is capable of the most nefarious fraud. He may be sure he is Roger Tichborne for all that; indeed, it is probable that all the abuse heaped on him by the Attorney-General, the readiness of the Judge to grant a warrant against him, and the circumstance that even Mr. Lowe does not grudge money to prosecute him, only confirm the rural mind in the impression that he is the victim of a gigantic conspiracy. The disgraceful thing is

must have a strange conception of the interior of a West-end Club-house, and we cannot admire the farcical expedient adopted of introducing a testy gentleman who calls loudly and frequently to the waiter for a snuff-box which exists for the general use of members of the Club. The combination of reading, smoking, and card-rooms in one may perhaps be conceded to dramatic exigency, but unless we had been informed by the playbill that the scene was a Club, we might have supposed ourselves to be contemplating the interior of a pothouse. On the morning after the gambling scene at the Club the hero receives visitors at home. He is arrayed suitably to the time of day in a dressing-gown of overwhelming splendour, and perhaps we are to infer the intensity of the previous night's orgies from the circumstance that he appears to have forgotten to take off his black trousers and boots before going to bed. The weight of the piece rests mainly upon this one character, and it is no mean test of an actor's skill that he can deliver a succession of sentimental speeches, all beginning "Clara," without becoming ridiculous. Some other parts which are in themselves of no great importance derive interest from the appearance of favourite actors in them. It is satisfactory to observe that an English comedy well performed will attract a full house of the upper classes, and managers of other theatres will do well to imitate as far as possible that careful preparation which had made *Money* acceptable to a fastidious audience. The difficulty of inducing actors of marked merit to accept any except leading parts accounts for most of the imperfections which we painfully observe in the production of almost every considerable play. The newspapers inform us that Mr. Pennington has been reading Shakspeare before a fashionable audience at Mr. Gladstone's house, and we are reminded that some months ago Mr. Gladstone witnessed this gentleman's performance in *King John* at a decidedly unfashionable theatre. We did not ourselves imitate the Premier's example, and we do not mind confessing that, however well Mr. Pennington was likely to act, we expected that some of his associates would act atrociously. It is a pity that every promising actor demands for himself leading parts; and there is no theatre rich and popular enough to make even small places in its bills worth acceptance by rising men. The play of *Virginius* was lately produced at the Queen's Theatre. The father and daughter were excellently performed by Mr. Ryder and Miss Hodson, but there was ample room for one or two more good actors in the cast. The same remark applies to the new comedy at the same house. Admit that it depends for its success almost entirely on Mrs. Scott Siddons, and that she is fully equal to the burden, still the quality of a good actor or actress might be shown in making the early scenes of the play endurable. Perhaps in his next play this author will contrive to give his subordinate characters greater weight. It must be owned, after all, that *Ordeal by Touch* is a work of great and varied power, and the prospects of the English stage are brightened by the production of such a comedy.

HORACE GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT.

(*Spectator*, May 11.)

The nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention is a surprise, but we are by no means certain that he is a bad candidate for the Presidency. If the Democrats reject him, absolutely and universally, of course his chance will be over, for the regular Republicans will vote for General Grant, and the choice must lie between him and any War Democrat whom the minority, encouraged by the split in the ranks of the majority, may be able to put forward. But it is by no means certain that the Democrats will universally reject the editor of the *Tribune*, even if the chiefs of the party should, like its newspaper organ in the North, regret or denounce the choice. The strength of the Democratic party is in the South, and it is by no means certain that Mr. Greeley may not command the unbroken Southern Vote. He is known to all negroes in the country as "Massa Greeley," the distinctive abolitionist, the one man prominent in political life who has consistently and steadily fought their battle, who has never swerved, and who even now, with an election in prospect, maintains every day their right to equality in all respects before the law,—their claim, for example, to accommodation in all hotels. They may vote for him in a body irrespective of any consideration beyond his anti-slavery "record." On the other hand, he is not unpopular with the whites of the South. He has fought them for thirty years, but he has fought them openly; he was at first in favour of a peaceful division of the Union; he advocates a general amnesty which would restore the Southern leaders to power in their own States; and he is fiercely opposed to the Northern adventurers who, since the war, have been raised to high places in the South, and who are far more hated than the Abolitionists themselves. It is true the whites of the South are all free-traders, and Mr. Greeley is a fanatical protectionist, a man who at heart appears to believe with Jefferson that America would be the happier for non-intercourse with the remainder of mankind; but a *modus vivendi* has been discovered even on this subject. Mr. Greeley pledges himself to abide on the question of Free Trade by the opinion of the people as pronounced in the Congressional district elections; that is, as we understand, not to veto Free-Trade measures if passed by the House of Representatives. This is the compromise promised in his own paper, and accepted at Cincinnati, where, moreover, a warm Free-Trader, Mr. Gratz Brown, was selected for the Vice-Presidency. During his recent tour in the South, Mr. Greeley was very warmly received. His offer to bail Jeff Davis—an offer dictated, we imagine, merely by personal kindness—has never been forgotten, and his speeches have been quoted as evidence that some Northerners can forgive and forget. If the South for these reasons should welcome the nomination, the Democrats will find it exceedingly difficult to carry a candidate of their own, who if not a pure Democrat, and therefore discredited by his war record, can offer little more than Mr. Greeley is offering now. Mr. Adams, for example, could offer no better terms.

In the East, again, and New York State Mr. Greeley is very strong. His writings have made his personality better known than that of almost any public man. The farmers have long looked upon him as their man, they believe him with justice to be incorruptible by money, they have read his paper for a quarter of a century, and they have persistently pardoned his "aberrations," the odd speculative tolerance he at one time displayed for Fourierism, free-love, and wild plans for the regeneration of society. In New York, State and City, and throughout New England, Mr. Greeley should have a heavy vote, while he does not appear to be without influence in the West. The vote of Illinois in his favour in the convention, which dashed Mr. Adams' hopes, may have been affected by the great number of Germans settled in that State, the Germans everywhere being ready to support the ally of Carl Schurz, although he does wish to deprive them of their beer; but throughout the West he has powerful allies in a Press which has long taken its cue in politics from the *Tribune*. The *Chicago Tribune*, for example, the most powerful of Western papers, fights resolutely on his side. The West, moreover, has always betrayed a leaning to "hardhanded" men, men who have worked in early life with their hands, and Mr. Greeley, like President Lincoln, began life as an artisan, and has always in private as well as in public urged the idea that the artisan should be treated as the partner rather than as the servant of the capitalist. Throughout the country he will have the vote of every teetotaller, and ectotallers are much stronger in the Union than with us; and we strongly suspect will also have the half-unconscious liking of the journalist caste, which has never yet seated a President from within its own ranks, and is very much disposed to formulate its own very considerable political power.

With all these advantages, we repeat, Mr. Greeley is not a bad candidate for the Liberal Republicans, though to those who remember the number of enemies he must have, the vehemence of some of his opinions, the somewhat grotesque though impressive distinctiveness of the man, and his entire inexperience in administrative work, the selection must appear an odd one; but we see nothing in the nomination which should render President Grant's re-election hopeless. If only he can settle the Alabama affair so as to secure the general approval of his countrymen, he has still, we imagine, a far better chance than any other candidate. He was not elected originally as a politician; his nomination, it is well known, was forced by the people on the Republican Convention, which distrusted his persistent silence, and his popularity as a soldier who saved the Republic can hardly have worn itself out. The Army thinks much of him still, and "the Army" includes the bulk of the most active and influential adult males in the Union. There has been nothing whatever in his career as President to disperse the prestige which four years ago hung about his name; no great failure, unless this Washington Treaty drops through; no great scandal, no visible departure from the lines of policy sanctioned by the great party which elected him. To the quiet farmhouses in which dwell seventeen out of twenty of the Northern people, the dislike entertained by politicians towards the soldier who disregards them has scarcely yet filtered down, and there has been nothing in his public acts to excite a revengeful or even a bitter popular dislike. The tendency, we conceive, in the North will be to adhere to the usual course, and give him a second term; and in the South we see no reason why he also should not support the universal amnesty, and so deprive his rival of his most effective weapon. He may be in danger if Mr. Greeley obtains a powerful following, and the Democrats find a good candidate, and the Republican party cannot reknit its ranks, and the masses who admire his career abstain from voting; but those contingencies, though all of course possible, are far less probable than his own quiet re-election, as the regular candidate of the party which as yet possesses throughout the Union a heavy majority.

We cannot approve Mr. Greeley's course, for we think he defers too much to the passion for State Rights, so much that he endangers all the results of the war, but we see no reason to believe that he would be hostile to England. His influence in his paper has always been exerted in favour of peace, and though he probably feels that distaste for England of which so many Americans never get wholly rid, he has never pandered to the anti-English prejudice which always influence the language, though they do not always mould the policy, of the *New York Herald*. That he would like to absorb British America is probable, more especially since its confederation into a single Dominion has given it a prospect of a self-dependent political life which might survive separation from the Empire; but he has always maintained that Canada must be attracted and not conquered, that the Union could not endure the burden of an unwilling dependency on each side of it, ready at any moment to shake hands over its disasters. Of course, just now he is all for the indirect Claims, because General Grant is suspected of a desire to abandon them, and for keeping up the quarrel rather than concede anything; but his real hostility is rather to England as the great free-trading State than to England as a political power. Once in power, we suspect he would think like any other President mainly of the interest of his own people, and as their interest is not in a war which of all wars ever waged must be the most sterile, he would maintain that separate attitude as of a power uninterested in a place so unimportant as Europe, which the rulers at Washington have never abandoned for any length of time. If Mr. Greeley abandoned it at all it would be in favour of interference in Cuba, where the atrocities allowed, or said to be allowed, by the Captain-General have roused him to express that fierce loathing of cruelty which has marked the *Tribune* for thirty years, which five years ago brought him into direct conflict with the Irish faction in New York, and which under one form or another embodies the central moral thought of the paper he guides. No effort he could make would give him the Irish vote, and we see nothing in his history or his professed policy which should make Englishmen regret for national reasons that he was a successful candidate.

SAARBRUCK AND THE SPICHEREN BERG.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SAARBRUCK, May 13

SAARBRUCK possesses a speciality which is unique with regard to the events of the late war. It is the only German town into which French soldiers ever came with arms in their hands, or in any other guise than that of prisoners. Its partial occupation for two or three days was the sole instalment toward the realisation of the frequent and loudly asserted aspiration of "*a Berlin*." More; it it is the only German town (if we except Kehl, which was in an exceptional position) into which a French shell was thrown during the war, or which had any of its citizen population slain or wounded by foreign projectiles. I owe to an especial kindliness for Saarbruck; its face is to me as the face of an old friend. I have seen the place under the influence of not a few diverse emotions. In the latter days of July, 1870, we tried to seem and to feel very brave, while in truth our hearts were as water. For there was Frossard on the Spicheren Berg, over against us—unaccountably for the time holding his hand, but certain to come down upon us before long; and what had we to face him with? With Lieutenant-Colonel Von Pestel, a weak battalion of Hohenzollern infantry and three squadrons of the 7th Rhineland Uhlans. Stout old Von Pestel had, indeed, been bidden to evacuate the place and fall back on supports; but he had pleaded hard to be allowed to keep the bounce up as long as he might, and his petition was conceded. How we used to wonder that no more troops came, and also why Frossard did not come and inundate us! There was that sputtering shoemaker by the bridge—I saw him to-day—who vowed we were as good as ruined, and might as well send out a flag of truce at once; he had a different word in his mouth the day after the battle of Spicheren. Then came the "comedy of Saarbruck." Little enough of a comedy did Saarbruck think it, it suddenly manifested a remarkable predilection for the investigation of the condition of its cellars, and for keeping in the rear of houses. And so in the afternoon of that interesting pantomime came the red breeches into the place, and looted a brewery, and drank much wiffe miscellaneously, and comported themselves generally in a free and easy manner. But they only visited the place; they never settled down in it as quarters. General Bataille would not come and abide either in the Schloss or the Hôtel de la Poste, where I went to ask for him, and was laughed at by the head waiter; but dwelt in his tent on the Exercise Platz, and had his meals sent up to him from a restaurent in the town. Presently he quitted this position too, and then on the 6th of August came the battle of Spicheren. Didn't we cheer Kameke and his division as they came marching through the town to come to close quarters with the gentlemen in the red trousers! Didn't we shout at Rheinbaben as he came thrilling over the new bridge at the head of his cavalry, and at spectacled Von Goben, as he came on in front of the Hohenzollerns! The cheering soon died away into a shudder that deepened into the ghastliness of horror, as the wounded came streaming into the place, broken and shattered, and calling for the love of God for bandages and water. And then the night after the battle, Saarbruck, with its eyes dim and its heart in its mouth, throbbed out on to the battlefield, bent on succouring friend and foe. There are those in Saarbruck who are children now, who fifty years hence, in their old age, will tell their grandchildren of the horrors of that night, and of the efforts made to relieve them; of the groans in the gorges of the Rothenberg and the Kreuzberg; of the ghastly creatures that came limping or crawling out from among the trees of the Spicherenwald; of the blended "Ach Gott!" and "Mon Dieu!" that seemed to dwell in the atmosphere. That fearful time passed away. The dead were buried, and the wounded all removed. No longer was the platform of the railway station littered with the blood-stained stretchers; and Saarbruck recovered itself, and began to realise its advantages. It was the eyelet-hole through which passed the communication between Germany and France. Only forty miles away 200,000 hungry and thirsty men lay around Metz; and Saarbruck had the market for their supply. So Saarbruck bought and sold, and waxed fat, and would no, I dare say, have cared if Bataine had held out in Metz till now.

The place has not greatly changed. I noticed as I arrived last night that the shell-holes in the railway station had been built up, and indeed so careful has been the repair in this respect, that I found in all the place but one remaining trace of injury from shell fire. The "milliards" are doing their work in Saarbruck; building is going on everywhere. The gap in St. Johann High-street athwart which the French mitrailleuse bullets poured so plenteously on the 2nd of August, is now nearly filled up. Notable sign of prosperity, the Rheinischer Hof has started an omnibus, and an English-speaking waiter. But it is not to me the Rheinischer Hof of the old days. Good Frau Reinholz, the landlady, the best sicknurse in the town, is dead, and—not less serious dispensation, pretty Fraulein Sophie, her niece and aide, is Fraulein no longer, but has gone and got married to a fiend of a farmer in the neighbourhood of Grosblittersdorf.

The old people and places come quite natural. Here comes stamping into the dining room the worthy burgher who found himself in reception of a mitrailleuse bullet on the 2nd of August, through a prominently fleshy part of his corporation, and to whom I was personally deeply indebted for acting as a buffer. At the door of the Hôtel Hagen stands the phlegmatic landlord, who on the day named superintended the cooking of dinner till a shell blew up the kitchen stove, when he stolidly took up his position with his back against the thickest party wall he could find. I go in to shake hands with his portly wife, whom on the occasion referred to I helped to carry down into the cellar, when she went off into hysterics in the general companionship of housemaid and tablemaid. Madame, I vividly remember, was by no means light. There is the little side room where the rubber of whist was played while the shells were bursting in and around the house. As I cross the new bridge I see before his door the sputtering shoemaker who was erst the prophet of evil. From the way he speaks now, I am prepared to pledge myself that he considers he individually is the saviour of the Fatherland. Then I make a diversion to shake hands with the chief of Telegraph Bureau, a worthy gentleman, who helped the *Daily News* not a little at times when there was much hunger for early news. Then I pass the church where the pastor preached the sermon to the soldiers a day or two before the real fighting began, and in the Ludwigsplatz I meet old Oberst Von Pestel his long white moustache streaming in the wind. He is not bound now on the expedition which he himself characterised in the language, "I will now go for to draw de shoots of de enemie," but to see his Uhlans working their peaceful squadron drill on the Exercise Platz. I bend away to the left, past the beerhouse with the sign of Strasburg Town, in which I sat with French soldiers on the 3rd of August, and from before which I saw Frossard and his staff ride past in their pseudo-triumphal procession through the town. Then we come to the old bridge, across which on the same day the bold Black Brunswick hussar dashed and routed a French corporal guard. I stroll over the bridge to have a look once again at the market place. Then I go away on a little visit of exploration to the infantry barracks in search of old friends of the 40th Hohenzollerns. But the infantry barracks are empty—the garrison of Saarbruck consisting solely of Von Pestel's Uhlans—and the 40th are quartered in Cologne. One cannot, therefore, have a chat with Von Rosen, the hero of more than one forepost skirmish; or congratulate young Von Eckenstein on the marriage of his at Amiens with the French lady, whose heart he had won spite of his belonging to the hated nationality.

I set out on an expedition to the Spicheren Berg. At the top of the hill overhanging Saarbruck I come on an old friend, the Bellevue Beer-house, now mightily enlarged; the landlord recognises me as an old friend when I remind him of the shells that came from the Spicheren on the 29th of July, and smashed in his roof. His little place was veritably the recipient of the first volley of shells fired in the late war, and the aim being good his cellar was burst up thereby. Just beyond are the seats where we used to sit and look down on the outposts and videttes, watch the French on the slope of the Spicheren, about the factories of Steering and the fields of Schönecken, and speculate on the yet dim future. It was from here that on the 2nd of August I watched Bataille's division come swarming down into the valley from the heights of Spicheren, and deploy as they pressed on towards the heights overhanging the Saarbruck. How smartly they opened out into skirmishing order; how daintily trim seemed their staff; how precise was the practice of their artillery! As I sought ignoble refuge in flight when the quarters became too hot, little did I imagine that the next time I should see Bataille's division would be when it marched out of Sedan, a miscellaneous horde of disarmed despondents, on their way to the island prison in the loop of the Meuse. On the Exercise Platz, where Bataille had his temporary headquarters, Von Pestel's Uhlans were manœuvring, and women were working where the videttes were wont to circle with Chassepot bullets whistling round their ears. Striking right athwart the valley I came first to the Galgenberg, or "Gallows-hill," behind which, on the 6th of August, Rheinbaben's cavalry clustered for shelter from the deadly fire. From the swell of it the way lay straight to the foot of the Spicheren Berg. Rich grain crops grow on the ground, which, when I last traversed it, was cumbered with the litter of a battle, with the corpses of the dead, and with living men suffering from ghastly wounds. Already the graves, with the white crosses over the trim mounds, begin to lie thick, for the space had to be traversed by every regiment that advanced to close quarters full in the fire from the crest of the Spicheren. The rise of the slope begins, and presently we are on a little ledge or shelf that runs nearly all round the face of the projecting bastion of the Rothenberg. This ledge may be called a continuous graveyard. Here it was that Von François' Brigade (the 27th) lay, obstinately refusing to retire after its first repulse. When it essayed the storm unsupported, the wounded either rolled or staggered down hither from the height above, and the dead came down in obedience to the laws of gravitation. Close by is the spot where the gallant Von François himself died, and all around are the graves of his men. The Fusilier battalion of the 74th alone left 100 men dead on this narrow plot-form, and their graves we now see. A little above the others is the resting-place of the officers of that regiment neatly enclosed by an iron railing planted round with a hedge of young fir trees. All the graves are well cared for. They are sodded up about three feet high; on the flattened summit is mostly a little garden, with a cross in grass in the centre. At the head is a large white cross, with an inscription, and at the foot, on a stone pedestal, a large iron cross. Here as yet the graves are wholly those of Germans. Then we climb the slope, so steep, that one has almost to betake himself to his hands and knees, and reach the crest of the plateau, around which ran the not yet obliterated epaulement and rifle pits held by the French. Men climbed this in marching order, while down into their teeth was pouring a storm of mitrailleuse and rifle bullets. The mitrailleuses were up-ended over the earthen verge of the epaulement, so that their fire might sweep the slope. Just at the extreme projection of the plateau of the Spicheren Berg stands the monument erected to the fallen of the 74th, on the four sides of the pedestal of which are graven in gold letters on white marble the names of the many dead, arranged in their companies. Around this projecting bastion-like height is another almost continuous belt of graves in which Prussian and Frenchman, friend and foe, mingle their bones. No distinction is attempted to be made in the inscriptions or the crosses; if there were it would be fictitious, for I saw the interments going on here, and the sole aim was to get earth above the dead. Some of the grave-places are very populous. I recognise at once the oblong mound, the tally of which I witnessed completed on the 8th of August with 74 Prussians and 38 Frenchmen, and I have the strongest conviction that there are many isolated graves hereabouts which are totally unnoted. Around the mounds the corn is growing luxuriantly. There is no manure like blood, as a peasant bluntly told me as he made good the furrows in his wheat crop. Higher up on the sloping plateau, close by the edge of the Spicheren wood, at the point where the flanking movement which turned the French right, developed itself and won the battle—for the Rothenberg below is a mere dead angle, and its occupation, gained as it was by desperate fighting, availed but comparatively little—there lie a host of dead. On the upper side of the "White Road," next the wood, is the still unfinished monument to the dead of the gallant 60th Hohenzollern Regiment. On one face is the record of the slain—one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three captains, nine lieutenants, and 168 under-officers and men; on another the list of the affairs in which the regiment was engaged, comprising most of the great battles of the campaign. Opposite to it, on the other side of the road, is the monument to the 39th Regiment, the sister regiment to the 74th in Von François's brigade. There is as yet no memorial to the 19th Regiment, which lost more men in the fight than any other corps—viz., 808; and which was, as I believe, the first to storm its way up to the sloping summit of the Rothenberg. Curious memories come back to me as I stand beside these higher grave mounds and monuments. Hard by them was the spot where the French Staff used to make its afternoon delettante reconnaissance; we could see the general and his aides easily through our glasses from the Bellevue heights. Here, too, stood the battery which fired the first shells across to the Bellevue, and so began the artillery portion of the war; and here also are the graves of artillerymen of the 3rd Army Corps belonging to the two batteries which forced their way by a precipitous road up the hill side on the plateau, by a road indeed which the cavalry had tried and given up as impracticable. When I was in Berlin at the triumphal entry of the German troops I was assured by Captain Andreæ, who had served on the staff of General Alvensleben, the general commanding the 3rd Corps, that this road was pointed out as practicable for the much-needed artillery by our gallant, but unfortunate countryman, Colonel Pemberton, who was afterwards killed at Sedan. I give the statement without having been able in any way to corroborate it, even by the knowledge that Colonel Pemberton was at the battle of Spicheren at all.

Beyond the monuments, and what the Germans call the "mass of graves," common to both of the combatant nationalities, the plateau trends gradually upwards towards the village of Spicheren, and is dotted all over with grave mounds, as far as the eye can reach. About Spicheren, the inscriptions denote that the dead below are almost exclusively Frenchmen, just as below the hill the graves were altogether those of Germans, the common graves being on the middle-ground. As one looks down on the flat, he sees the white crosses at intervals all the way to Schoneccken, and in front of Steering. Within the radius of vision lie at least 2,000 dead soldiers.—*Daily News.*

A LAST TIGER.

It was about eleven o'clock a. m. as we reached the last declivity that led down to the bungalow at Rajpore; but I am surprised, as we approach, at the bustle and commotion in this usually quiet spot. In the compound I can see horses being foddered down by busy syces, and elephants driving away the tormenting flies with leafy boughs from their daily rations—now and then sending a shower of dust as a more than usual plague.

All this is soon explained as I clamount at the verandah. G——, an old *shikar* chum, political resident at ——pore, steps forward.

"My dear fellow——! The very man I wanted to see. But you certainly don't look well. What, chucked up the sponage at last, and going home? But come in. P—— is here, of the Irregulars, and we are discussing a late breakfast or early *tiffin*, which you like. Here, *kitmagar*, some of that hare soup, if there's any left, more chicken cutlets, and open another bottle of Lall-shrok."

Thus spake my voluble friend as we entered the cool, lattice-lit room, where I was soon seated discussing languidly the aforesaid temperate refection.

"What are we doing here, eh? Well, the fact of the matter is simply this. Here have P—— and I been for the last two days ineffectually attempting to become better acquainted with the whereabouts of a tigress and her two full-grown progeny that have taken up their quarters not far eastward between this place and the outer range. I got information of this at ——pore, in relation to the more than usual havoc this pretty trio is making in the different herds. Having sent off my old *shikari* to make inquiries at Deyrah, I came on with our friend P——, bringing Pisge and Jasmin—Onion and Jessamine—two favourite shooting elephants. As usual, notwithstanding their great loases, the native at first refused to part with any of their beasts; and it was only last night that we succeeded in getting hold of a couple of young buffaloes. These were duly tethered down, and by this time, I hope, are nearly incorporated into tiger; for my *shikari* this morning followed the trail of their carcases up to the edge of the jungle, not far from where we hope in mid-day heat to find these royal cattle-lifters sleeping off the effect of their bloody repast. And now you know all, what say you? Will you join us? Your *dak* is on for nine o'clock. Long before that we shall be back here, kill or not. There is plenty of room for two in my *howdah*. Do you say 'Yes?'"

Alas! poor Hygeia! "No" is such a difficult word to utter; and when old associations contend with prudence, we generally finish by "jumping o'er the meshes of good counsel—the cripple."

It was fully an hour past mid-day when our cavalcade, consisting of two shooting and one pad elephant, issued from the compound. Not a breath of air stirring, and a cloudless sky giving full force to the uninterrupted rays of a blazing sunshine. The valley of the Deyrah Doon is a tract of country, about twelve miles in breadth and one hundred and fifty in length, that is shut in by an outer ridge of hills, the whole having an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. Proceeding down the main road for about a mile, we turn off towards the left, and skirt the thick tree jungles that lie at the foot of the mountains, where the violet rhododendrons cluster in thick impenetrable masses, and sleepy cattle are seen listlessly herding in the leafy shade; the cowherd perched in security up in the fork of some high tree, who chatters out his losses to our *mahout* in language not at all complimentary to *felidoe* in general. On our right hand stretch out flat fields of cotton, grain, wheat, sugarcane, and maize—altogether a well-cultivated district. Jungle-fowl, pheasant, and peafowl wing their way off unmolested. Bevies of little button-quails fly with a squeal into the nearest sugarcane; and troops of large, gray-coated, black-faced monkeys, disturbed in their mid-day *siesta*, favour us with a little choice abuse before disappearing. After about an hour's time the character of the country begins to alter—the jungle becoming more and more continual, encroaching out into the cultivated fields in irregular patches of all sizes. We are nearing the scene of our expectations; and presently come across the spot where the unfortunate bullocks have been tethered down, on the borders of a young corn-field, midway between two patches of jungle. The scene of the struggle is only too evident on the gore-spotted wheat and trampled ground. Broad trails of flattened stalks show where the carcases have been dragged into the neighbouring thicket; and the plan of operation has now to be agreed upon.

Shall we send in the pad elephant and beaters on one side, whilst we await the exit of the game on the other? This seems feasible enough, only that the cover is somewhat too large, and the game, once thoroughly aroused and getting off, is likely to scatter; so finally we agree to enter, and silently stalk up the trail.

The heat had now become something terrific; for though a breeze had sprung up, it seemed as if blown from the mouth of a furnace, rendering even the act of breathing painful. The water which our *bheestie* has been carrying is quite hot; but luckily we have a few bottles of cold tea at the bottom of the *howdah*, which serve to allay our thirst. This done, we open the campaign by sending some of the beaters up the nearest trees as markers, and the pad elephant round to the other side of the cover. We enter the jungle nearly abreast, following up the very evident trail, and soon come upon what was last evening a bullock, but now a mere skeleton. This has evidently been the united work of the cubs, the grass around being battered into a compact mass by their broad pats, as they have snarled and fought over their unfortunate victim.

Ten yards further on we find the other bullock, minus his hind-quarters. And now the tracking requires all our attention. The *shikari* from time to time slips off from his place alongside the *mahout*, and carefully seeks for every footprint—taking care, however, to keep under the very trunk of the elephant. Slowly, and with some difficulty, we press our way along for about three hundred yards; when the elephants, though staunch enough, show that something has "come betwixt the wind and their nobility." Trunks are carefully coiled up, and each cautious footstep marks the natural repugnance to the task assigned. And now we get the first intimation of our propinquity to the quarry.

The reedy grass ahead is seen surging backwards and forwards in that thick, high, round patch, where they have evidently made a lair: puzzled and undecided at so unusual a trespass upon their hitherto undisturbed slumbers. We now halt some twenty paces off, commanding both sides, and are just thinking of hurling in an empty bottle, when, with an air of nonchalance, a full-grown male cub steps out into the shorter cover, his close and well defined stripes alone indicating his youth. We fire almost together. Crack!—thud!

"Habit," exclaims G—— as the tiger sinks noiselessly down.

Crack again goes P——'s rifle as the other cub makes off with a rush; but this stops her, and, maddened with rage and pain, she charges, roaring down to within a couple of yards, when another ball breaks her back, and she lies the picture of baffled rage, impotently tearing up the ground all around, till a third bullet mercifully ends the painful scene.

"Bravo, P——!" shouts G——. "But hold up, old lady! What, in the name of conscience, is the matter with Pisge?"

For some moments we are in imminent danger of being pitched out head foremost: bottles and gunstocks, powder-flasks and bullets, kept pounding away at our nether extremities, as, trumpeting out her trepidation, Pisge recklessly rushes onwards, threatening to shake even the *howdah* off her back. I have just time to turn round, and perceive at once the gravity of our situation. Unconsciously to us, the maternal tigress has made good a sudden charge upon our flank, and is now, tooth and nail, holding on to the elephant's hind quarters.

G—— is frantically trying to catch his gun as it bounds about from one side to the other at the evident risk of an explosion. Luckily, however, I have not relinquished hold of mine; and, steadying myself by firmly holding on to the side of the *howdah* with one hand, I lean over, and, placing the muzzle almost into her open jaws, I send a two ounce ball crashing through her skull!

She drops off dead; and Pisge, gradually recovering from her panic, is brought round to the scene of her late confusion, and it is all over. The pad elephant is called in, and the work of loading commences. I may here mention—as we travel slowly back in the slanting rays of the declining sun—that although a tiger, from its inability to climb, can seldom advance farther than its first spring, yet an incident like the last related, however happily it may terminate, cannot be considered other than a misfortune, from the fact that it is very apt to destroy the future staunchness of the shooting elephant. Pitching out the occupants of the *howdah*, stumbling and falling over of the elephant, coming into contact with some lowbranched tree, smashing the *howdah* and making mincemeat of its contents, are some of the eventualities that may and have occurred.—*Once a Week.*

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